This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deplco depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abſtinence and a ſlender diet attenuates, becauſe *depletion* of the veſſels gives room to the fluid to expand itſelf. *Arbuthn.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or cauſes lamentation; diſmal; ſad; calamitous; miſerable; hopeleſs.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The bill of all weapons gives the moſt ghaſtly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be conſidered in how *deplorable* a ſtate learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift's Vindication of Iſaac Bickerſtaff.*

2. It is ſometimes, in a more lax and jocular ſenſe, uſed for contemptible; deſpicable: as, *deplorable* nonſenſe; *deplorable* ſtupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deplorable.*] The ſtate of being deplorable; miſery; hopeleſneſs. *Dict.*

DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miſerably; hopeleſsly.

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* ſtrangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeleſs.

The caſe is then moſt *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong ſide, and when intereſt ſhall be made the text and the meaſure. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 30.

DEPLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to expreſs ſorrow.

But chaſte Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æſculapian herbs his life reſtor'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEPLO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

DEPLUMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.
2. [In ſurgery.] A ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows: *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity.
2. To riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cauſe I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; an evidence; a witneſs.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally ſignify action only; as *fateor*, I confeſs. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waſte; to deſtroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himſelf? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to ſpoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A land exhauſted to the laſt remains,
Depopulated towns, and driven plains. *Dryden's Æn.*
Grim death, in different ſhapes,
Depopulates the nations, thouſands fall
His victims. *Phillips.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waſte; deſtruction of mankind.

How did'ſt thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy off-ſpring, end ſo ſad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and ſorrow a flood, thee alſo drown'd,
And ſunk thee as thy ſons. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Remote thou hear'ſt the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Phillips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] A diſpeopler; a deſtroyer of mankind; a waſter of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambaſſador *deport* himſelf in the moſt graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's ſelf
In gait ſurpaſs'd, and goddeſs-like *deport*. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Of middle age one riſing, eminent
In wiſe *deport*, ſpake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deportatio*, Latin.] Tranſportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of reſidence.

2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*deportement*, French.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but ſweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that iſland. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldneſs of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him ſafe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great ſtation. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its ſhores are neither advanced one jot further into the ſea, nor its ſurface raiſed by additional mud *depoſed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high ſtation.

Firſt, of the king: what ſhall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry ſhall *depoſe*. *Shak. H.* VI.
May your ſick fame ſtill languiſh 'till it die;
Then, as the greateſt curſe that I can give,
Unpity'd, be *depoſ'd*, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Depoſed conſuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler*, N°. 53.

3. To take away; to diveſt; to ſtrip off.

You may my glory and my ſtate *depoſe*,
But not my griefs; ſtill am I king of thoſe. *Shak. Rich.* III.

4. To give teſtimony; to atteſt.

'Twas he that made you to *depoſe*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

It was uſual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-ſtreet, to *depoſe* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in uſe.

According to our law,
Depoſe him in the juſtice of his cauſe. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witneſs.

Love ſtraight ſtood up and *depoſed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney, b.* ii.

DEPO'SITARY. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt.

I gave you all.
—And in good time you gave it.
—Made you my guardians, my *depoſitaries*;
But kept a reſervation to be follow'd
With ſuch a number. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *depoſite* her eggs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dryden wants a poor ſquare foot of ſtone, to ſhew where the aſhes of one of the greateſt poets on earth are *depoſited*. *Garth.*

When veſſels were open, and the inſects had free acceſs to the aliment within them, Redi diligently obſerved, that no other ſpecies were produced, but of ſuch as he ſaw go in and feed, and *depoſite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity.
3. To place at intereſt.

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulneſs; not to *depoſite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*

4. To lay aſide.

The difficulty will be to perſuade the *depoſiting* of thoſe luſts, which have, by I know not what faſcination, ſo endeared themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a ſecurity.
3. The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had ſince Marſeilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *depoſite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving publick teſtimony.

A witneſs is obliged to ſwear, otherwiſe his *depoſition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.
3. [In canon law.] Depoſition properly ſignifies a ſolemn deprivation of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſite.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depoſitary* is properly uſed of perſons, and *depoſitory* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themſelves are the *depoſitories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confuſion. *Addiſon.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their ſeveral perfections, and are ſubject to their ſeveral *depravations*: however, few ſtates are ruined by defect in their inſtitution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The

2. The ſtate of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackeſt ſins that human nature, in its higheſt *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; cenſure: a ſenſe not now in uſe.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to ſquare all the ſex. *Shakeſ. Troil. and Creſſ.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of ſcripture, notwithſtanding the endeavours of Infidels to aboliſh, and the fraudulence of hereticks always to *deprave* the ſame. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shakeſ. Timon.*

But from me what can proceed,
But all corrupt; both mind and will *deprav'd*. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
A taſte which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawleſs ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated ſtate.

What ſins do you mean? Our original *depravedneſs*, and proneneſs of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond's Pr. Catech.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated ſtate; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of ſight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter; he that cauſes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; a vitiated ſtate.

To DEPRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Latin.]

1. To pray earneſtly. *Dict.*
2. To requeſt; to petition. *Dict.*
3. To aſk pardon for. *Dict.*

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To implore mercy of.

At length he ſets
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r. *Prior.*

2. To avert; to remove; to turn away.
3. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's juſtice in chaſtiſing, as well as clemency, in ſparing the guilty. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* iii. *c.* 6.

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are eaſily perſuaded to *deprecate* from themſelves. *Rogers, Sermon* ii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongſt the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

DEPRECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

1. Intreaty; petitioning.
2. An excuſing; a begging pardon for.
3. Prayer againſt evil.

I, with leave of ſpeech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus reply'd. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good ſign, or a bad one; and ſo, upon this motion, they commonly uſed a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

DEPRECA'TIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate.*] That ſerves to de-
DEPRECA'TORY. } precate; excuſive; apologizing.

Biſhop Fox underſtanding that the Scottiſh king was ſtill diſcontent, being troubled that the occaſion of breaking of the truce ſhould grow from his men, ſent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottiſh king to appeaſe him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]

1. One that ſues for another; an interceſſor; a ſolicitor. *Dict.*
2. An excuſer.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Latin.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue.

They preſumed upon that mercy, which, in all their converſations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and miſrepreſent. *Add.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than thoſe who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for ſuch as have not ſucceeded in it to *depreciate* the works of thoſe who have. *Spect.*

To DEPREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To ſpoil; to devour.

It maketh the ſubſtance of the body more ſolid and compact, and ſo leſs apt to be conſumed and *depredated* by the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 299.

DEPREDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deprædatio*, Latin.]

1. A robbing; a ſpoiling.

Commiſſioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the ſubjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before ſo free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*

2. Voracity; waſte.

The ſpeedy *depredation* of air upon watry moiſture, and

verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible than in the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glaſs, or the blade of a ſword, or any ſuch poliſhed body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 91.

DEPREDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the ſhrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, ſet near together, one or both will die: the cauſe is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them ſtarveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; theſe we call *depredators*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To DEPREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 11.

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in ſo groſs and impious an impoſture. *Mare.*

2. To diſcover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or underſtanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do ſo great effects, have not been obſerved at all, becauſe they are inviſible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 98.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehend.*]

1. That may be caught.
2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or underſtood. *Dict.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Capableneſs of being caught.
2. Intelligibleneſs; eaſineſs to be underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, of *deprimo*, Latin.]

1. To preſs or thruſt down.
2. To let fall; to let down.

The ſame thing I have tried by letting a globe reſt, and raiſing or *depreſſing* the eye, or otherwiſe moving it to make the angle of a juſt magnitude. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To humble; to deject; to ſink.

Others *depreſs* their own minds, deſpond at the firſt difficulty, and conclude that the making any progreſs in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we conſider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depreſs* the mind, with tranſient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wiſe for ſo great a pleaſure of life. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 249.

Paſſion can *depreſs* or raiſe
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preſſing down.
2. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface.

The beams of light are ſuch ſubtile bodies, that, in reſpect of them, even ſurfaces that are ſenſibly ſmooth, are not exactly ſo: they have their own degree of roughneſs, conſiſting of little protuberances and *depreſſions*; and conſequently ſuch inequalities may ſuffice to give bodies different colours, as we ſee in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when moſt carefully poliſhed. *Boyle on Colours.*

If the bone be much depreſſed, and the fiſſure conſiderably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fiſſure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the uſe of the trapan; not doubting but a ſmall *depreſſion* of the bone will either riſe, or caſt off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. The act of humbling; abaſement.

Depreſſion of the nobility may make a king more abſolute, but leſs ſafe. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.* 28.

DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation* [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSION *of a Star* [with aſtronomers], is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or preſſes down.
2. An oppreſſor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to ſeveral muſcles of the body, whoſe action is to depreſs the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT. *adj.* [from *depriment*, of *deprimo*, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the ſtraight muſcles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its uſe being to pull it downwards. *Phillips.*

All I ſhall farther take notice of, ſhall be only the exquiſite equilibration of all oppoſite and antagoniſt muſcles, affected partly by the natural poſture of the body and the eye, which is the caſe of the attollent and *depriment* muſcles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

Fools whoſe end is deſtruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

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